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AUTHOR Ream, Sally
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ABSTRACT

This course text provides an outline of the literature of the allied health fields for librarians and others whose functions include providing operational and/or educational library support to allied health professionals and paraprofessionals. After consideration of what the allied health fields involve, including information on education, licensing, certification, and registration, the allied health users information needs are discussed. Collection development and information resources for the field are then examined, and online searching and audiovisual materials are considered. Bibliographies are provided for several representative fields including respiratory therapy, radiological technology, medical laboratory technology, medical records technology, physical therapy, EEG (Electroencephalographic) technology, emergency medical technology, and surgical technology. (Author/EW)

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CE 350

LITERATURE OF ALLIED HEALTH

Sally Ream
Director

Medical Center Campus Library
Miami-Dade Community College, Miami, Florida

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CE 350

LITERATURE OF ALLIED HEALTH

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is designed for health science librarians and others whose functions include providing library support to allied health professionals and paraprofessionals. This support may be operational and/or educational. It includes the needs, characteristics and associated library problems of allied health practitioners. Criteria and methods for collection development are discussed as well as sources for materials. Selected materials are examined for several representative fields such as Respiratory Therapy, Radiologic Technology, Medical Laboratory Technology, Medical Records Technology, Physical Therapy, and EEG Technology.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The participant upon completion of this course, will be able to:

1. Define "allied health" and name ten fields of practice.
2. Identify and describe several characteristics and needs of allied health practitioners as library users.
3. Identify and describe the problems of providing library service to allied health practitioners.
4. Select appropriate library materials (books journals, etc.) for allied health field.
5. Identify and use several important resource materials in the allied health field.
6. Select and use the appropriate indexes to locate journal articles in allied health literature.
7. Identify methods and alternatives for locating and acquiring needed materials and information.
8. Identify the uses of audiovisual materials for allied health and indicate the sources of these materials.

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LITERATURE OF ALLIED HEALTH
OUTLINE

I. Introductions & Objectives

II. What is Allied Health
- A. Fields
- B. Definition
- C. Education
- D. Licensure, Certification, Registration

III. The Allied Health User & The Library
- A. Needs & Characteristics
- B. Reasons for Support
- C. Financial Support
- D. Generating Use
- E. Providing Service

IV. Collection Development
- A. Approaches
- B. Criteria
- C. Bibliographies
- D. Sources

V. Resources for Allied Health
- A. Dictionaries
- B. Directories
- C. Review Books
- D. Journals
- E. Indexes and Abstracts
- F. Subject Area Resources

VI. Other Information Sources for Allied Health
- A. On-line Searching
- B. Audio-visual Materials

VII. Conclusion and Evaluation

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this text is to discuss the literature of allied health as it relates to health science libraries. It is intended to provide the basis for the continuing education course, "Literature of Allied Health," and to provide bibliographies in the areas of allied health. Not included is the literature of nursing, social work, public health, psychology and health care administration. The areas of dental and vision care have also been excluded in an attempt to limit the material to a manageable size for a one day continuing education course.

Included are the various fields that are most commonly encountered by health science libraries in hospitals and educational institutions. These include Electroencephalographic Technology, Emergency Medical Technology, Medical Laboratory Technology, Medical Records Technology, Nuclear Medicine Technology, Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, Physician's Assistant, Radiologic Technology, Respiratory Therapy, and Surgical Technology.

An attempt has been made to stress recent materials, most of them published since 1975. The bibliographies are selective and represent the choices of the author. There are other equally appropriate works in many cases.

The intention is to provide some guidance in choosing materials for practitioners and students in the allied health fields in hopes that these important members of the health care team will be provided effective and appropriate library support.

SECTION 1

FIELD OF ALLIED HEALTH

Definition

In order to discuss Allied Health practitioners and students in terms of health science libraries and to investigate the literature for these fields, it is necessary to understand who we are talking about. Of the several definitions available, the two which follow seem the most appropriate. The Department of Allied Health Evaluation of the American Medical Association defines Allied Health Personnel as:

> a broad category of personnel which includes professional and supporting workers in the fields of patient care, public health and health research who assist independent practitioners in providing health services.[1]

A broader, more encompassing statement comes from the American Society of Allied Health Professions:

> The Allied Health occupations emcompass those professionals whose training and responsibilities are focused primarily on the support of the functions of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals in the delivery of health care to patients. Allied health professionals work not only in the areas of patient care and education, but also serve in the fields of public health, research, and environmental health. The allied health field is diverse in terms of the range of occupations included within its scope and the variation in levels of training required for entry into separate professions. However, the concept of allied health and the implementation of educational programs at all levels are centered on the common goal of the efficient utilization of health workers in the delivery of care and in the promotion of positive health and well-being.[2]

If we examine the essential elements of these definitions, we find allied health personnel generally share the following characteristics. They:

1. Work in a health care field.
2. Have specialized training.
3. Are not physicians.
4. Perform a supporting role.
5. Have specific functions.

Not all the above apply to each and every allied health field and there are some other generalizations which, although they do not necessarily apply to every area, can help give the health sciences librarian some further focus. Many allied health practitioners are:

6. Involved in direct patient care.
7. Under the direction of a physician.
8. Required to complete an accredited program of training.
9. Required to be certified or licensed.

The role of the allied health practitioner is becoming increasingly important as part of the total health care team. Terri Malmgram stated in the first edition of this C.E. course:

> If you can accept that the health care team is a group of highly trained individuals working together, combining their skills and knowledge for the well-being of the patient, then there is no question that the allied health professional has a definite place on the health care team. With the advent of the belief that quality health care is a right of all people and the pressure from the federal government to provide that health care, the importance of the allied health professional can only grow in the eyes of the medical profession as they discover that they cannot do it all themselves.[3]

To better understand this broad area called Allied Health, it is perhaps helpful to look at some of the specific fields. There are well

over one hundred professions which could be considered under the general definitions. These include such diverse fields as Nursing, Medical Photographer, Biomedical Engineer, Speech Therapist, Dietitian, Prosthetic Technician, Psychiatric Social Worker and Medical Secretary.

The Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation of the American Medical Association recognizes and accredits training programs in 26 occupational areas. These are:[4]

1. Assistant to the Primary Care Physician
2. Cytotechnologist
3. Diagnostic Medical Sonographer
4. Electroencephalographic Technician
5. Electroencephalographic Technologist
6. Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic
7. Histologic Technician
8. Medical Assistant
9. Medical Assistant in Pediatrics
10. Medical Laboratory Technician (Associate Degree)
11. Medical Laboratory Technician (Certificate)
12. Medical Record Administrator
13. Medical Record Technician
14. Medical Technologist
15. Nuclear Medicine Technologist
16. Occupational Therapist
17. Ophthalmic Medical Assistant
18. Perfusionist
19. Physical Therapist
20. Radiation Therapist
21. Radiographer
22. Respiratory Therapist
23. Respiratory Therapy Technician
24. Specialist in Blood Bank Technology
25. Surgeon's Assistant
26. Surgical Technologist (Operating Room Technician)

There are also accredited training programs in the areas of Dental and Vision Care, Social Work, etc.

First, a general discussion of allied health education programs will give an idea of the variation in length and level of the different area training programs; then, a discussion of certification,

registration and licensure will help explain not only the importance of quality educational programs, but also the necessity of continuing educational support for recertification.

Education

The educational programs for allied health vary according to the nature of the field, the sponsors of the educational programs, the level and the length of the training. The majority of the educational programs are for basic, entry-level preparation, but advanced training and continuing education is available in many fields.

Up until the last decade, educational programs were primarily located in hospitals and clinics and were centered around on-the-job training. The armed forces also provided a major source of trained allied health personnel. Today the emphasis is shifting to training programs associated with community/junior colleges, four-year colleges and universities. There are also training programs connected with medical schools, U.S. government institutions, and special or proprietary schools. The military services continue to train many students in the allied health area. The movement is toward a more academic approach to allied health education with the hospitals serving as clinical affiliates. However, the greatest number of programs are still sponsored by hospitals and clinics.

The length of training programs varies from less than one year (for example, Emergency Medical Technician and Electroencephalographic Technician) to four years or more (for example, Medical Record Administrator and Physical Therapist). Some programs accept students straight out of high school, however, several programs require some college background

and/or related work experience.

There are several sources of information on educational programs for allied health. The American Society of Allied Health Professions (One Dupont Circle N.W., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036) publishes the Journal of Allied Health, a quarterly journal concerned with educational problems, standards of practice and issues of concern to allied health professionals in general. They also maintain a collection of materials on allied health education.

The Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation of the American Medical Association (535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60610) publishes the Allied Health Education Directory which includes extensive information on the accredited programs, a list of schools, essentials for accreditation, sources of financial aid, and descriptions of military training programs. The Committee's work involves evaluation, accreditation and liaison with affiliated organizations and institutions.

In addition, each of the professional associations has a stake in allied health education. Please see Section 2 for a list of some of these associations under Acquisition Sources.

Certification, Registration and Licensure

Almost all of the 26 AMA-accredited allied health occupational areas have some form of certification and registration. A few of these also have state licensure. All of these are ways of designating a certain level of professional competency in order to establish some standards for practice. The AMA's Department of Allied Health

Evaluation gives the following definitions:[5]

Certification: The process by which a nongovernmental agency or association grants recognition to an individual who has met certain predetermined qualifications specified by that agency or association.

Registration: The process by which qualified individuals are listed on an official roster maintained by a governmental or nongovernmental agency.

Licensure: The process by which an agency of government grants permission to persons meeting predetermined qualifications to engage in a given occupation and/or use a particular title or grants permission to institutions to perform specified functions.

The process to become certified usually involves training in an accredited program and the successful completion of the professional association's certification examination. Many fields have continuing education requirements in order for the practitioner to maintain certification.

At present there are no federal standards for practice in any allied health field. Only a few states require licensing. There are advantages to this situation since national certification by the associations allows for more geographical mobility. Also, associations tend to set higher standards than do governmental agencies. In this era of less governmental intervention, the trend is likely to continue for a while.

Field Descriptions

The following section will outline the definition, regulations, designations and normal education program for several of the AMA-accredited programs.

Most of the data comes from the Allied Health Education Directory.[6]

Electroencephalographic Technologist

Definition: Specializes in recording and analyzing the electrocerebral activity of the brain in the diagnosis of neurological disorders.

Regulation: Certification by examination by the American Board of Registration of EEG Technologists.

Designation: R EEG T = Registered EEG Technologist.

Education: 1 year or more.

Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic

Definition: Specializes in prehospital care, recognizing, accessing and managing medical emergencies of the acutely ill or injured.

Regulation: State certification required. National certification by examination to the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians.

Designation: EMT-Paramedic = Emergency Medical Technician - Advanced.

Education: Usually 500 to 800 hours beyond the basic EMT-A (Ambulance) training.

Medical Laboratory Technician and
Medical Technologist

Definition: Specializes in performing clinical laboratory procedures used in the diagnosis of disease and evaluation of patient progress.

Regulation: Certification by examination by the Board of Registry of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Designation: MLT (ASCP) = Medical Laboratory Technician
MT (ASCP) = Medical Technologist

Education:
- Technician: 2 years at a community or junior college.
- Technologist: 1 year clinical training after 3 years undergraduate work in biological sciences.

Medical Record Technician and
Medical Record Administrator

Definition:	Specializes in developing, indexing, recording and storing medical records and reports of patients.	
Regulation:	Certification by examination by the American Medical Record Association.	
Designation:	ART = Accredited Record Technician RRA = Registered Record Administrator	
Education:	Technician: Administrator:	2 years in a community college. 4 years or 1 year post baccalaureate.

Nuclear Medicine Technologist

Definitions:	Specializes in assisting the physician in diagnostic and therapeutic use of radionuclides.
Regulation:	Certification by application to the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT), the Board of Registry of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists (ASCP) and/or the Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board (NMTCB)
Designation:	RT-N (ARRT) NM (ASCP) CNMT (NMTCB)
Education:	1-2 years in a hospital or academic institution.

Occupational Therapist

Definition:	Specializes in rehabilitation and improvement of basic living functions which are threatened or impaired through illness, disability or condition.
Regulation:	Certification by examination by the American Occupational Therapy Association.
Designation:	OTR = Occupational Therapist, Registered
Education:	4 years at a college or university or 1 year post-baccalaureate.

Physical Therapist

Definition: Specializes in restoration of function and prevention of disability following disease, injury or loss of a bodily part.

Regulation: State licensure by examination.

Designation: Varies from state to state:
PT = Physical Therapist
RPT = Registered Physical Therapist
LPT = Licensed Physical Therapist

Education: 4 years at a college or university or 1 year post-baccalaureate program.

Physician Assistant

Definition: Specializes in assisting the physician in some clinical functions such as physical examinations and health histories, selected laboratory tests and basic treatments.

Regulation: Certification by examination by the National Commission on Physician Assistants.

Designation: PA-C = Physician Assistant, Certified

Education: 1-4 years (usually 2) at a college or university or medical school after 2 years of undergraduate study.

Radiation Therapy Technologist and Radiographer

Definition: Specializes in the use of X-rays and radioactive isotopes in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Regulation: Certification by examination by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists.
Some states require licensure for the Radiographer.

Designation: RT-T (ARRT) = Registered Technologist
RT-R (ARRT) = Radiographer

Education: Technologist: 1-2 years
Radiographer: 2-4 years

Respiratory Therapy Technician and
Respiratory Therapist

Definition: Specializes in treatment and prevention of respiratory disorders.

Regulation: Certification by examination by the National Board for Respiratory Therapy.

Designation: CRTT = Certified Respiratory Therapy Technician
RRT = Registered Respiratory Therapist

Education: Technician: 1 year
Therapist: 2 years

Surgical Technologist (Operating Room Technician)

Definition: Specializes in support of operating surgeons and nurses in preparation of instruments and materials and in asepsis of the operating room environment.

Regulations: Certification by examination by the Association of Surgical Technologists.

Designation: CST = Certified Surgical Technologist.

Education: 6-20 months depending on pre-and co-requisites.

NOTES

1. "Glossary of Terms," Allied Health Education Directory (9th ed.; Chicago: American Medical Association, 1980) p.299.
2. American Society of Allied Health Professions, "Allied Health Professions," A Guide to Education for the Health Professions, by the Committee of Presidents of the Health Profession Educational Associations of the Association for Academic Health Centers (Washington: Acropolis Books, 1979) p. 12.
3. Terri Malmgren, CE-50, Literature of Allied Health (Chicago: Medical Library Association, 1979) p. 4.
4. "Occupational Program Information," Allied Health Education Directory (9th ed.; Chicago: American Medical Association, 1978) pp. 85-99.
5. "Glossary of Terms," loc. cit.
6. "Occupational Program Information," loc. cit.

REFERENCES

Allen, Anne S. Introduction to Health Professions. St. Louis: Mosby, 1976.

Allied Health Education Directory. 9th ed. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1980.

Bliss, Ann B. and Eva D. Cohen, eds. The New Health Professionals. Germantown, MD: Aspen, 1977.

Goldstein, Harold M. and Morris A. Horowitz. Entry-level Health Occupations: Development and Future. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1977.

Hamburg, Joseph, ed. Review of Allied Health Education. 3 vols. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 1974-79.

U.S. Employment and Training Administration and U.S. Health Resources Administration. Health Careers Guidebook. 4th ed. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

SECTION 2

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

Approaches to Allied Health Collection Development

Here are several suggestions to assist in developing an allied health library collection. They apply to operational support as well as educational support:

1. Supplement departmental collections rather than duplicating them.
2. Get departmental input. Find out what they prefer in order to encourage use of materials in the library. Establish joint responsibility for selection of materials.
3. Solicit gifts from the faculty or staff including complimentary desk copies or review copies. Also request gifts of journals--either donated subscriptions or the back issues. Gifts from outside agencies or individuals can help a beginning or expanding collection, especially if the budget is limited.
4. Shared funding (for example, with the departmental budget) is one method of beefing up a small budget. Consider cataloging materials to be housed in another area such as the department.
5. Consortiums and other cooperative programs can provide nearby access to more expensive materials.

Criteria for Selection

Standard selection criteria with a few modifications will serve in allied health collection development. Here are a few things to consider:

1. Get the right books for <u>your</u> users.
2. Begin with the basics--practical, useful materials and build from there.
3. Demand is an important consideration.

Criteria, cont.

4. Select high standards of quality in format, accuracy, style and content.

5. Look for reputable publishers, known authors, works of long standing (several editions), but don't neglect the new.

6. Select current, up-to-date information over older.

7. Contribute to the purpose of your library.

8. Evaluate journals (with department) after one year.

9. Where possible, use journal reviews to help evaluate new books, however, these tend to be slow.

10. Try for multiple-use materials.

11. Include review books and materials for those areas with continuing education requirement.

Locating the right materials for the areas of allied health can be difficult. Bibliographic listings in the allied health fields tend to be mixed in with materials intended for the physician or researcher. Some published bibliographies and acquisition sources to help in locating books, journals, microforms, and other materials are listed in the following section. In the Resource part (Section 4) there are specific titles listed which are selected for use by allied health practitioners. Included are reference books, journals, texts, manuals, atlases, clinical guides and other materials.

It is important that health science libraries support all members of the health care team. By answering the informational and developmental needs of allied health practitioners and students, health science librarians can have a direct effect on the quality of education and patient care.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

General Bibliographies

Beamish, Betsey S. Reference Materials for a Health Science Core Library. 4th ed. Los Angeles: Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library Service, 1977.

Brandon, Alfred N. and Dorothy R. Hill. "Selected List of Books and journals for the Small Medical Library." Bulletin of the Medical Library Association.

Published in the April issue in odd-numbered years.

National Library of Medicine. Current Catalog. Bethesda, MD: National Library of Medicine, 1966- (Quarterly and annual)

Information from the CATLINE data base including NLM subject headings.

Onsager, Lawrence W. "A Bibliography of Recommended Lists of Books and Journals for Health Sciences Libraries." Bulletin of the Medical Library Association 66:338-39, July, 1978.

No Allied Health lists included. Bibliographies date from 1967 to 1976.

Subject Bibliographies

EEG Technology:

Harner, Patricia F. A Guide to EEG Literature for EEG Technologists. Quincey, MA: Grass Instrument Co., 1973.

Emergency Medical Technology:

Horton, Weldon J., et al. "Bibliographic Problems with Materials Relating to Emergency Medical Care Including a Core Bibliography of Books." EMT Journal 2: 70-71, December, 1978.

Medical 911 and EMS Information Service. Emergency Care Information Center, 701 Ridgefield Road, Wilton, CN: 06897.

A bimonthly, loose-leaf service which includes a section on EMS books.

Medical Laboratory Technology:

Alper, Carl. "Base Your Own Lab Reference Library on Needs and Service." Lab World 32: 54-60, September, 1981.

Alter, Aaron A., et al. Medical Technology Examination Review. 4th ed. Garden City, NY: Medical Examination Publishing Co., c1977-78. References: v.1, pp. 22-30; v.2, pp. 241-45.

Medical Records Technology:

Basic Book List for Medical Record Administration and Record Technology Programs. Rev. ed. Chicago: American Medical Record Association, 1977.

Nuclear Medicine Technology:

Rosenfeld, Sheila Dworkin and Susan A. White. Nuclear Medicine Technology Review. Chicago: Yearbook Medical Publishers, 1977. Bibliography: pp. 239-41

Occupational Therapy:

Parent, Lillian Hoyle. "Literature in Occupational Therapy." AJOT: American Journal of Occupational Therapy 34: 906-9, December, 1980.

Physical Therapy:

Hersey, Ronald A. Physical Therapy Examination Review Book. Vol. 2, Clinical Application. 2nd ed. Garden City, NY: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1973. References: pp. 212-13.

Subject Bibliographies, cont.

Physician Assistant:

Association of Physician Assistant Programs. Selected Annotated Bibliography of the Physician Assistant Profession. Arlington, VA: Association of Physician Assistant Programs, 1980.

Radiologic Technology:

Leonard, William L. Radiologic Technology Examination Review. 4th ed. Garden City, NY: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1979. References: v.1, pp. 285-88.

Respiratory Therapy:

Horton, Mary A., et al. "A Suggested Current Literature and Reference Library for Respiratory and Chest Physical Therapists." Respiratory Care 24: 138-41, February, 1979.

National Board for Respiratory Therapy. A Study Guide for the Certification Examination for Respiratory Therapy Technicians. Shawnee Mission, KS: NBRT, 1979. Study Resources: pp. 30-35.

Surgical Technology:

"Surgical Technology Textbooks." Surgical Technologist 14: 10 (Instructor's Overview), March/April, 1980.

ACQUISITION SOURCES

Books

"Allied Health Book List." Majors Scientific Books. Published annually in August.

Lists in-print books by allied health subject area. Free upon request.

Medical Books and Serials in print. New York: Bowker, 1978- Published annually about May.

Includes broad subject listings.

Catalogs from the following allied health publishers:

American Hospital Association, 840 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60690.

ARCO Publishing Co., Inc., 219 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10003.

Aspen Systems Corp., 1600 Research Blvd., Rockville, MD 20850.

F.A. Davis, 1915 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19103.

J.B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19105.

McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10020.

Medical Examination Publ. Co., 969 Stewart Ave., Garden City, NY 11530

The C.V. Mosby Co., 11830 Westline Industrial Dr., St. Louis, MO 63141.

Raven Press, 1140 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

W.B. Saunders Co., West Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19105.

C.C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, IL 62717.

The Williams & Wilkins Co., 428 East Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21202.

Acquisition Sources, cont.

Journals

Health Science Serials. Bethesda: National Library of Medicine, 1978- Published quarterly on microfiche.

Information from the SERLINE data base.

Medical Books and Serials in Print. New York: Bowker, 1978- Published annually about May.

Includes separate serials section which lists journals by title and broad subject area.

Special lists from the various periodical jobbers such as Majors, Ebsco, Faxon, etc.

Microfilm

Medical Science (Including Psychology) Serials in Microform. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms. Published every 1-2 years.

Lists journals available on microfilm and microfiche by titles. Free upon request.

Other Materials

Associations are sources of pamphlets, educational information, review materials, certification information, etc. A partial list follows:

American Academy of Physician Assistants

American Association for Respiratory Therapy

American Association of Medical Assistants

American Cardiology Technologists Association

American Hospital Association

American Medical Association. Department of Allied Health Evaluation.

American Medical Record Association

American Occupational Therapy Association

American Physical Therapy Association

Acquisition Sources, cont.

Other Materials, cont.

American Society for Health Manpower Education and Training

American Society for Medical Technology

American Society of Allied Health Professions

American Society of Electroencephalographic Technologists

American Society of Radiologic Technologists

Association of Surgical Technologists

Catholic Hospital Association

National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians

Society of Nuclear Medicine

For addresses use:

Allied Medical Education Directory
Encyclopedia of Associations
Medical and Health Information Directory

Commercial firms are sources of free and low cost material such as pamphlets, charts, articles, monographs, etc. The following are examples of the types of firms that might be contacted:

Pharmaceutical companies

Instrument companies

Equipment companies

Hospital supply firms

For addresses use:

Association journals and other journals in the field (espe-
ially the advertisements)
Various directories
Your own Purchasing Department

Schools, Hospitals, Universities, etc. with Allied Health Training programs are sources of educational information, bibliographies, local studies, etc.

Acquisition Sources, cont.

Other Materials, cont.

For addresses use:

Allied Health Education Directory
Medical and Health Information Directory
or contact the appropriate association
or your Resource Library.

SECTION 3

RESOURCES FOR ALLIED HEALTH

Dictionaries

Medical Dictionaries useful for Allied Health:

Black's Medical Dictionary. 32nd ed. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1979.

Written for the layperson so can be useful especially in beginning allied health education.

* Dox, Ida, et al. Melloni's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1979.

Very good, clear, concise and recent. Aimed at students of the health sciences. 2500 illustrations.

Miller, Benjamin F. and Clarie B. Keane. Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing and Allied Health. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1978.

Excellent dictionary for allied health. Clear definitions, good tables and appendices. Patient care rather than disease orientation.

* Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary. 14th ed. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis, 1981.

Compact, abridged, relatively inexpensive, frequently revised and popular with allied health personnel. Includes many extra features and appendices.

Dictionaries in the field of Allied Health

Krasowski, J. Owen. Dictionary-Reference Guide for Respiratory Therapy. Chicago: Year book, 1977.

Inaccurate definitions, misleading information, poorly edited and bound. Poor choice - save your money.

* On Brandon list

Myers, Patricia A. and Terese A. Martin. Glossary for Radiologic Technologists. New York, Praeger, 1981.

Specialized terminology for radiography including diagrams, abbreviations, examination procedural terms and electrical symbols.

Specialized Medical Dictionaries

* Magalini, Sergio I. Dictionary of Medical Syndromes. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1981.

Readable format, cross-referenced index, latest available.

Rigal, Waldo A. Inverted Medical Dictionary. Westport, CT: Technomic, 1976.

Lists definitions, usually in common English, and keywords alphabetically for locating the equivalent medical terms.

Roody, Peter, et al. Medical Abbreviations and Acronyms. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1976.

Over 14,000 entries including chemical symbols, association names, laboratory tests and clinical procedures.

Terminology:

Young, Clara and James Barger. Learning Medical Terminology Step-by-Step. 4th ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1979.

Good for allied health educational programs at the beginning level and as a review. Includes roots, prefixes, suffixes, abbreviations, etc.

Directories

Allied Health Education Directory 9th ed. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1980.

Lists accredited programs, schools, essentials for accreditation, information on each field.

Kruzas, Anthony T., ed. Medical and Health Information Directory. 2nd ed. Detroit: Gale, 1980.

Guide to organizations, agencies, institutions, publishers, etc. Includes valuable section on allied health educational programs. Lacks a general index.

Review Books

Medical Laboratory Technology

Alba's Medical Technology Board Examination Review. Vol. 1, 9th ed. Anaheim: Berkeley Scientific Publications, 1980. Vol. 2, 4th ed. Anaheim; Berkeley Scientific Publications, 1978.

Alter, Aaron A. et al. Medical Technology Examination Review Book. Vol. 1, 4th ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1977. Vol. 2, 4th ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1978.

Doucet, Lorraine and Albert Packard. Medical Technology Examination Review. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1979.

Hossaini, Ali A. Medical Technology Examination Review. New York, Arco Publishing Co., 1978.

Pirofsky, Bernard. Blood Banking Principles Review Book. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1973.

Ring, Alvin M. Laboratory Assistants Examination Review Book. Vol. 1, 3rd ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1979.

Medical Records Technology

Patrikas, Elaine O. Medical Records Administration Continuing Education Review. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1975.

Nuclear Medicine Technology

Dubovsky, E.V., et al. Nuclear Medicine Technology Continuing Education Review. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1976.

Frey, G. Donald and Christopher J. Klobukowski. Nuclear Medicine Technology Examination Review Book. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1980.

Occupational Therapy

Jackson, Elinor and H. Dwyer Dundon. Occupational Therapy Examination Review Book. Vol. 1, 3rd ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1974.

Review Books, cont.

Physical Therapy

Hersey, Ronald A., et al. Physical Therapy Examination Review Book. Vol. 1, Basic Sciences. 3rd ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1976. Vol. 2, Clinical Application. 2nd ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1973.

Physician's Assistant

Aschenbrener, Thomas D. Physician's Assistant Examination Review. New York: Arco Publishing Co., 1980.

Challenor, Bernard, et al. Physician's Assistant Examination Review Book. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1975.

Radiologic Technology

Crawford, O. William, et al. X-Ray Technology Examination Review Book. Vol. 2, 3rd ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1973. Vol. 3, 2nd ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1976.

Leonard, William L. Radiologic Technology Examination Review Book. Vol. 1, 4th ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1979.

Naidech, Howard J. Radiologic Technology Examination Review. New York: Arco Publishing Co., 1977.

Semrad, Alice. Comprehensive Review for Radiologic Technologists. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1979.

Stryker, John A., et al. Radiation Therapy Technology Examination Review Book. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1980.

Respiratory Therapy

Kracum, Vincent D., et al. Respiratory Therapy Examination Review Book. Vol. 1, 3rd ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1975. Vol 2, 2nd ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1974.

Review Books, cont.

Wojciechowiski, William V. and Paula E. Neff. Comprehensive Review of Respiratory Therapy. New York, Wiley, 1981.

Surgical Technology

Burns, Margaret A. and Lois E. Morrissy. Self-Assessment of Current Knowledge for the Operating Room Technician. 2nd ed. Garden City: Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1976.

Journals for Allied Health

Title	Freq.	Micro. Avail.	Where Indexed
AANA Journal (American Association of Nurse Anesthetists)	BM	X	C H I S
AANNT Journal (American Association of Nephrology Nurses and Technicians)	Q		C S
AARTimes (American Association for Respiratory Therapy	M		C
AJOT: American Journal of Occupational Therapy	M	X	C I S
AORN Journal (Association of Operating Room Nurses)	M	X	C H S
Allied Health and Behavioral Sciences	Q		C
Allied Health Education Newsletter	M		
American Journal of EEG Technology	Q		S
American Journal of Medical Technology	M	X	C H I S
American Journal of Intravenous Therapy	M		C
American Laboratory	M		C
* Annals of Emergency Medicine	M		C H I S
Applied Radiology	BM		C S
British Journal of Occupational Therapy	M		S
CHRA Recorder (Canadian Health Record Association)			
CVP: Journal of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Technology	BM		C S
Canadian Journal of Medical Technology	BM		H I S
Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy	IR		H S

Journals, cont.

Title	Freq.	Micro. Avail.	Where Indexed
Canadian Journal of Radiography, Radiotherapy, Nuclear Medicine	BM	X	C H S
Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists Bulletin			C
Clinical Electroencephalography	Q		I S
Critical Care Medicine	BM		I
Critical Care Quarterly	Q		
Critical Care Update			
Current Reviews in Respiratory Therapy	SM		
EMT Journal and Newsletter	Q+		C H
Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology (EEG Journal)	M		H I S
Emergency: Journal of Emergency Services	M		C
Emergency Medical Abstracts	M		
Emergency Medical Services	BM		H
Emergency Medicine	SM	X	C H S
Health Practitioner/Physician Assistant	M		S
Health Values - Achieving High-Level Wellness	BM		C H S
Heart & Lung - The Journal of Critical Care	BM	X	C H I S
JEMS: Journal of Emergency Medical Services	M		H
Journal of Allied Health	Q	X	C H I
Journal of Enterostomal Therapy			C
Journal of Nuclear Medicine Technology	Q		S

Journals, cont.

Title	Freq.	Micro. Avail.	Where Indexed
Journal of Rehabilitation	Q		C H I S
Journal of the American Medical Record Association	BM		C H
Journal of the American Medical Technologists	BM	X	C
Lab World	M	X	C
Laboratory Management	M		
Laboratory Medicine	M		S
MLO: Medical Laboratory Observer	M	X	C
Medical Instrumentation	BM		H I S
Medical Record			H
Medical Technologist	M		
Medicolegal News	BM		H
Occupational Therapy Newsletter	M		
Orthotics & Prosthetics	Q		
* Physical Therapy	M	X	C H I S
Physiotherapy	M		C I S
Physiotherapy Canada	BM		S
Professional Medical Assistant	BM		
QRB: Quality Review Bulletin	M		H I S
Radiography	M		C H I S
Radiologic Technology	BM		C H I S
* Radiology	M	X	H I S
Rehabilitation Literature	BM	X	C H I S
Respiratory Care	M	X	C H

Journals, cont.

Title	Freq.	Micro. Avail.	Where Indexed
Respiratory Therapy	BM		C H S
Stain Technology	BM		I S
Surgical Technologist	BM	X	H
Topics in Health Record Management	Q		
Ultrasonic Imaging	Q		
Ultrasound in Medicine & Biology	Q		S

Abbreviations and codes:

* On Brandon list.
C Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature
H Hospital Literature Index
I Index Medicus
S Self-indexed

Indexes and Abstracts

* Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature. Glendale, CA: Glendale Adventist Medical Center, 1977- (Bimonthly with annual cumulations)

  Subject indexing of over 260 journals in fields of nursing and allied health. Also includes author index, pamphlets, audiovisual materials, and book review listings. Best coverage for many allied health fields.

* Hospital Literature Index. Chicago: American Hospital Association with the National Library of Medicine, 1955- (Quarterly with annual cumulations)

  MeSH subject indexing of journal articles on health care delivery (not clinical patient care). Includes author index.

Index Medicus. Bethesda, MD: National Library of Medicine, 1960- (Monthly with annual cumulations)

  MeSH subject indexing of medical journals which includes some coverage in allied health including education, laboratory technology, electroencephalography, and emergency medicine.

"Index to Current EEG Literature." Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology, 1967-78.

  Section appearing in the EEG Journal from 1967 to 1978 which indexed journal articles and books by subject.

Rehabilitation Literature. Chicago: National Easter Seal Society, 1940- (Bimonthly)

  Reviewing and abstracting journal covering books, articles, pamphlets, etc. on rehabilitation of the handicapped. No cumulated subject index, however the journal is indexed in CINAHL, Hospital Literature and Index Medicus.

* On Brandon list.

SECTION 4

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR ALLIED HEALTH

The following pages contain selected bibliographies in eight allied health areas. They can be used as basic collections or to update already existing collections. Those titles which are starred also appear on the Brandon list.

The subjects are as follows:

EEG Technology

Emergency Medical Technology

Medical Laboratory Technology

Medical Records Technology

Physical Therapy

Radiologic Technology

Respiratory Therapy

Surgical Technology

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

EEG TECHNOLOGY

1. Bennett, Donald R., et al. Atlas of Electroencephalography in Coma and Cerebral Death: EEG at the Bedside or in the Intensive Care Unit. New York: Raven Press, 1976.

2. Cooper, R., J.W. Osselton and J.C. Shaw. EEG Technology. 3rd ed. London: Butterworths, 1981.

3. Craib, Alice T. and Margaret Most Perry. Beckman's EEG Handbook. Atlanta: Beckman Instruments, 1975.

4. Gibbs, Frederic Andrews and Erna L. Gibbs. Atlas of Electroencephalography. 2nd ed. Cambridge, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1950-78. 4 vols and examples. (Very expensive)

5. Goldensohn, Eli S. EEG Interpretation: Problems of Overreading and Underreading. Mount Kisco, NY: Futura Publishing Co., 1975.

6. Handbook of Electroencephalography and Clinical Neuro-Physiology. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1971- 16 vols. in 6. (Very expensive)

7. Harner, Patricia F. Guide to EEG Literature for EEG Technologists. Quincey, MA: Grass Instrument Co., 1973.

8. Hector, M.L. EEG Recording. London: Butterworths, 1980.

9. Kiloh, L.G., A.J. McComas and J.W. Osselton. Clinical Electroencephalography. 4th ed. London: Butterworths, 1981.

10. Klass, Donald W. and David D. Daly, eds. Current Practice of Clinical Electroencephalography. New York: Raven Press, 1979.

11. Kooi, Kenneth. Fundamentals of Electroencephalography. 2nd ed. New York: Harper, 1978.

12. Netter, Frank Henry. CIBA Collection of Medical Illustrations. Vol. 1, Nervous System. Summitt, NJ: CIBA Pharmaceutical Co., 1962.

13. Spehlmann, R. EEG Primer. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1981.

14. Werner, Sarah S., Janet E. Stockard and Reginald G. Bickford. Atlas of Neonatal Electroencephalography. New York: Raven Press, 1977.

EEG Technology, cont.

Journals:

American Journal of EEG Technology

Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology Journal (EEG Journal)

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

1. Abbott, Jean, et al. Protocols for Prehospital Emergency Care. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1980.

2. American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured. 3rd ed. Chicago: American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 1981.

3. Barber, Janet M. and Peter A. Dillman. Emergency Patient Care for the EMT-A. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1981.

4. Caroline, Nancy. Emergency Care in the Streets. Boston: Little, Brown, 1979.

5. Gazzaniga, Alan B. Emergency Care: Principles and Practices for the EMT-Paramedic. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1979.

* 6 George, James E. Law and Emergency Care. St. Louis: Mosby, 1980.

7. Hafen, Brent Q. and Keith J. Karren. Prehospital Emergency Care and Crisis Intervention. Denver: Morton Publishing, 1981.

* 8. Miller, Robert H. Textbook of Basic Emergency Medicine. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1980.

9. Phillips, Charles. Paramedic Skills Manual. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady, 1980.

10. U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. National Training Course: Emergency Medical Technician--Paramedic. Washington: GPO, in preparation. (Due'82)

11. Walraven, Gail. Basic Arrythmias. New ed. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady, 1980.

12. Walraven, Gail. Manual of Advanced Prehospital Care. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady, 1978.

Journals:

Emergency: The Journal of Emergency Services

Emergency Medical Services: The Journal of Emergency Care and Transportation.

* On Brandon List

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

1. Aloisi, Ralph M. Principles of Immunodiagnostics. St. Louis: Mosby, 1979.

2. Barrett, James T. Basic Immunology and its Medical Application. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1980.

3. Bauer, John D., et al. Bray's Clinical Laboratory Methods. 8th ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1974. (9th ed. due 3/82)

* 4. Brown, Barbara A. Hematology: Principles and Procedures. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1980.

5. Campbell, June and Joe B. Campbell. Laboratory Mathematics: Medical and Biological Application. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1980.

6. Erskine, Addine G. and Wladyslaw W. Socha. The Principles and Practice of Blood Grouping. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1978.

7. Finegold, Sydney M., et al. Bailey and Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology. 5th ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1978. (6th ed. due 3/82)

* 8. Henry, John B. Todd-Sanford-Davidsohn Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods. 16th ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1979.

* 9. Joklik, Wolfgang K. and Hilda P. Willett. Zinsser Microbiology. 17th ed. New York: Appleton, 1980.

* 10. Miale, John B. Laboratory Medicine: Hematology. 5th ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1977. (6th ed. due 3/82)

11. Schmidt, L.M. Labtronics: Electronics for Laboratory Scientists. St. Louis: Mosby, 1979.

* 12. Sonnenwirth, Alex C., et al. Gradwohl's Clinical Laboratory Methods and Diagnosis. 8th ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1980.

13. Technical Manual of the American Association of Blood Banks. 8th ed. Washington: American Association of Blood Banks, 1981.

14. Tietz, Norbert W. Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1976.

Medical Laboratory Technology, cont.

15. White, Wilma, et al. Chemistry for the Clinical Laboratory. 4th ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1976.

16. Widmann, Frances K. Clinical Interpretation of Laboratory Tests. 8th ed. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis, 1979.

Journals:

American Journal of Medical Technology

Laboratory Medicine

Lab World

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

MEDICAL RECORDS TECHNOLOGY

1. American Hospital Association. Hospital Medical Records: Guidelines for their Use and Release of Medical Information. Chicago: AHA, 1972.

2. American Hospital Association. Medical Record Departments in Hospitals: Guide to Organization. Chicago: AHA, 1972.

3. American Medical Record Association. Glossary of Hospital Terms. Chicago: AMRA, 1976.

4. Coleman, Frances. Guide to Surgical Terminology. 3rd ed. Oradell, NJ: Medical Economics Books, 1978.

5. Hayt, Emanuel. Medicolegal Aspects of Hospital Records. 2nd ed. Berwyn, IL: Physicians Record Co., 1977.

6. Hodge, Melville H. Medical Information Systems. Germantown, MD: Aspen, 1977.

7. Huffman, Edna K. Medical Record Management. 7th ed. Berwyn, IL: Physicians Record Co., 1981.

8. International Classification of Diseases. Clinical Modification. 9th ed. (ICD-9-CM) 3 vols. Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities, 1978.

9. Lang, Gerald S. and Kenneth J. Dickie. The Practice-Oriented Medical Record. Germantown, MD: Aspen, 1978.

* 10. Liebler, Joan Gratto. Managing Health Records: Administrative Principles. Rockville, MD: Aspen, 1980.

11. Mosier, Alice. Medical Records Technology. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1975.

12. Szulec, Jeannette A. Syllabus for the Surgeon's Secretary. 3rd ed. Detroit: Medical Arts Publishing Co., 1980.

13. Waters, Kathleen A. and Gretchen F. Murphy. Medical Records in Health Information. Rockville, MD: Aspen, 1979.

Journal:

Journal of the American Medical Record Association. (formerly Medical Record News)

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PHYSICAL THERAPY

* 1. Basmajian, John V. Therapeutic Exercise. 3rd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1978.

2. Brunnstrom, Signe. Clinical Kinesiology. Rev. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis, 1979.

3. Cailliet, Rene. Neck and Arm Pain. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis, 1980. (Also the rest of the series of eight paperbacks on pain).

* 4. Chusid, Joseph F. Correlative Neuroanatomy and Functional Neurology. 17th ed. Los Altos, CA: Lange, 1979.

* 5. Daniels, Lucille and Catherine Worthingham. Muscle Testing: Techniques of Manual Examination. 4th ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1980.

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* 7. Gartland, John J. Fundamentals of Orthopaedics. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1979.

8. Hale, Glorya. The Source Book for the Disabled. New York: Paddington, 1979.

9. O'Sullivan, Susan B., Karen E. Cullen and Thomas J. Schmitz. Physical Rehabilitation: Evaluation and Treatment Procedures. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis, 1981.

* 10. Rusk, Howard A. Rehabilitation Medicine. 4th ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1977.

11. Wells, Katherine Fuller. Kinesiology: Scientific Basis of Human Motion. 6th ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1976.

12. Wood, Elizabeth C. Beard's Massage: Principles and Techniques. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1974.

Journal:

* Physical Therapy.

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RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY

1. Bushong, Stewart C. Radiologic Science for Technologists: Physics, Biology and Protection. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1980.

2. Chesney, D. Noreen. X-Ray Equipment for Student Radiographers. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1975. (3rd ed. due 2/82)

* 3. Cullinan, John E. Illustrated Guide to X-Ray Technics. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1980.

4. Harris, William H. and John H. Harris, Jr. Radiology of Emergency Medicine. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1981.

5. Merrill, Vinita. Atlas of Roentgenographic Positions. 3 vols. 4th ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1975. (5th ed. due 3/82)

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10. Torres, Lillian S. and Carol Morrill Moore. Basic Medical Techniques and Patient Care for Radiologic Technologists. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1979.

11. Watson, John C. Patient Care and Special Procedures in Radiologic Technology. 4th ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1974.

Journals:

Radiologic Technology

Applied Radiology

* Radiology

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RESPIRATORY THERAPY

1. Blodgett, Diane E. Manual of Respiratory Care Procedures. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1980.

2. Burton, George F., et al. Respiratory Care: A Guide to Clinical Practice. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1977.

3. Cherniak, Reuben M. Pulmonary Function Testing. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1977.

4. Daily, Elaine K. and John S. Schroeder. Techniques in Bedside Hemodynamic Monitoring. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1980.

5. Egan, Donald F. Fundamentals of Respiratory Therapy. 3rd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1977. (4th ed. due 9/82)

6. Frownfelter, Donna L. Chest Physical Therapy and Pulmonary Rehabilitation. Chicago: Yearbook Medical Publishers, 1978.

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* 11. Mitchell, Roger S. Synopsis of Clinical Pulmonary Disease. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1978. (3rd ed. due 3/82)

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13. Netter, Frank Henry. CIBA Collection of Medical Illustrations. Vol. 7, Respiratory System. Summitt, NJ: CIBA Pharmaceutical Co., 1979.

14. Shapiro, Barry A. et al. Clinical Applications of Respiratory Care. 2nd ed. Chicago: Yearbook Medical Publishers, 1979.

Respiratory Therapy, cont.

15. Wade, Jacqueline F. Respiratory Nursing Care: Physiology and Technique. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1977. (3rd ed. due 2/82)

16. West, John B. Pulmonary Pathophysiology: The Essentials. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1977.

17. West, John B. Respiratory Physiology. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1979.

18. Ziment, Irwin. Respiratory Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1978.

Journals

Respiratory Care

Respiratory Therapy

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SURGICAL TECHNOLOGY

* 1. Atkinson, Lucy and Mary Kohn. Berry and Kohn's Introduction to Operating Room Techniques. 5th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1978.

2. Brooks, Shirley M. Fundamentals of Operating Room Nursing. 2nd ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1979.

3. Brooks, Shirley M. Instrumentation for the Operating Room. St. Louis: Mosby, 1978. (2nd ed. due 10/82)

4. Crooks, Lois. Operating Room Techniques for the Surgical Team. Boston: Little, Brown, 1979.

5. Grubb, Reba Douglass and Geraldine Ondov. Operating Room Guidelines. St. Louis: Mosby, 1979.

6. LeMaitre, Geogre D. and Janet A. Finnegan. The Patient in Surgery. 4th ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1980.

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8. Netter, Frank Henry. CIBA Collection of Medical Illustrations. 7 vols. Summitt, NJ: CIBA Pharmaceutical Co., 1953-79.

* 9. Rhodes, Marie J., Barbara J. Gruendeman and Walter F. Ballinger. Alexander's Care of the Patient in Surgery. 6th ed. St. Louis: Mosby, 1978.

10. Van Way, Charles W. and Charles A. Buerk. Surgical Skills in Patient Care. St. Louis: Mosby, 1978.

also Manuals from Ethicon, Inc., Somerville, NJ 08876

Journals

AORN Journal (Association of Operating Room Nurses)

Surgical Technology (formerly O R Tech)

Point of View (Ethicon, Inc.)

* On Brandon List

SECTION 5

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

Uses and Criteria for Selection

Health science libraries can find many uses for audio-visual materials in the area of allied health. They are excellent for self-study and review. Audio-visual materials can be appropriate for group or individual in-service training, or to support and supplement an educational program. There are also programs available for continuing education and for current awareness. The audio-visual format also lends itself to patient education.

Selection of audio-visual materials should include consideration of criteria such as purpose, level of users, currentness and reputation of producer. However, it is very important to consider several other factors. All audio-visuals require equipment of some type in order to be used. For example, a film requires a projector and a video cassette needs a video tape player and monitor. Because of the costs involved in the purchase price or rental fee, the equipment, the maintenance and storage, careful consideration should be given to the amount of use an item will receive. Also, be sure to choose a format appropriate to the use intended.

Bibliographies

There is no national bibliography of audio-visual material in the health sciences. More importantly, there are no specific lists for allied health audio-visual materials outside of nursing. There are,

Bibliographies, cont.

however, some indexes that provide multi-source subject access to materials.

Hospital Training Health Care Media Profiles. Vol. 1- New York: Olympic Media Information, 1974-

A bimonthly, multi-media, loose-leaf service that includes reviews and evaluations and a MeSH index to materials in the area of hospital and health care training. Expensive.

Index to Health and Safety Education. 2 vols. 4th ed. Los Angeles, CA: National Information Center for Educational Media, 1979.

Eight media formats listed by broad subject and by title. As in the other NICEM indexes there is a directory of producers and distributors.

Medical Catalog of Selected Audiovisual Materials Produced by the United States Government. 1980. Washington: National Audiovisual Center, 1980.

National Library of Medicine Audiovisuals Catalog. Bethesda, MD: National Library of Medicine, 1977- (Quarterly and annual)

Selected health science educational materials from NLM's AVLINE (Audio-visual on-line) data base, abstracted, reviewed and listed by MeSH subject headings and title. Includes source information.

National Medical Audiovisual Center Catalog: Films for the Health Science. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1981.

Selected health science educational films and video cassettes available for loan. Data from NLM's AVLINE data base. Items are abstracted, reviewed and listed by MeSH subjects and titles.

Videolog. New York: Esselte Video, 1979- (Annual)

7000 video programs for health professionals. Includes a MeSH index.

Bibliographies, cont.

Listings in allied health subject fields.

Medical 911. Wilton, CN: Emergency Care Information Center, 197-

A bimonthly (regularly cumulated) loose-leaf service that includes a section on audio-visual materials and their sources in the field of Emergency Medical Services.

Physical Therapy Media Resources Catalog. Seattle: Health Science Learning Resources Center, University of Washington.

Sources

There are several sources of information on audio-visuals in the health sciences. Keep in mind whether materials are for purchase, rent or loan. It is necessary to have a collection of catalogs from various produces and distributors to have the most access to information. Listed below are source directories.

Ash, John and Michael Stevenson. Health: A Multimedia Source Guide. New York: Bowker, 1976.

Includes publishers, producers, distributors, libraries and other organizations that deal in health science materials. Gives directory information and has a subject index.

AV Source Directory: A Subject Index to Health Science AV Producer/Distributor Catalogs. Ed. by Bruce Ardis. Chicago: Midwest Health Science Library Network, John Crerar Library, 1977.

A comprehensive list of producers and distributors of health science audiovisuals. Includes directory information, MeSH subject index, and scope of coverage. Serves as an index to catalogs.

Educational Media Catalogs on Microfiche. New York: Olympic Media Information.

Microfiche format for a collection of audio-visual catalogs in all subject areas. Space-saving way to store A-V catalogs. This service costs, however, where most individual catalogs from producers are free.

Sources cont.

Listed below are a few companies whose audio-visual materials include items of interest for allied health.

Ayerst Medical Information Service Audiovisual Library, Ayerst Laboratories, 685 Third Ave., New York, NY 10017.

CIBA Medical Slides Catalog, Medical Education Division, CIBA-Geigy Corp., P.O. Box 195, Newark, NY 07101.

Health Catalog: Medical, Nursing, Allied Health. Robert J. Brady Co., Bowie, MD 20715.

Health Education Resource Catalog. Trainex Corp., P.O. Box 116, Garden Grove, CA 92642.

Surgical Film Library Catalogue. Davis & Geck, 1 Casper Street, Danbury, CN 06810.

Also consider catalogs from pharmaceutical companies, supply firms, equipment companies, publishers, and other health sciences libraries.